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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 51.

Poetry.

SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.

BY R. JOHNSON.

Speak to that youth! thy timely warning
May save him many years of pain;
Though he appears all counsel scorning,
One gentle word may him restrain.

Check that young man, but do it mildly,
Nor pass him by with cool neglect;
For though he seems to rush on wildly,
Thy voice may wake his self respect.

Speak kindly, sister, he's thy brother,
Throw round love's fetters where he'd roam,
Thy voice and smile, so like none other,
May win the wayward to his home.

Frown not, but smile where'er you meet him,
For sorrow's cloud may dim his day,
Sweet words of kindness, when you greet him,
May cheer him on life's gloomy way.

Stop that young man; thy friendship proffer,
Let confidence his feet restrain;
Should he, in haste, reject thy offer,
Forsake him not, but try again.

Speak to that youth with prospects blighted,
And soul debased by hoarded store;
Thou, parent, art the cause; he's slighted,
And should'st thou turn him from thy door?

Speak to that boy, ere sloth has given
Its giant power to chain the soul,
Or fashion Folly's ear has driven,
Beyond the power of self-control.

Teach him respect for good behavior,
Show him how vice engenders strife,
And, most of all, make the world's Saviour,
A pattern for his future life.

Move on, keep trying, never falter,
Do good every way you can,
For, though you may not wholly alter,
You may improve the state of man.

THE BIBLE.

Sitting alone in my study, I fell into a train of reflections on the preservation of the Bible and its influence on the history of man. Here before me lies an unpretending little book.—What a volume of thought does it suggest!—It is by many centuries the oldest book in the world. More than three thousand years ago the first word of it was written in the desert of Arabia; more than seventeen hundred, the last word was written on the rocky isle of Patmos. It has been read by more people than all other books in the world put together.—More of it is remembered by men than all the books that were ever written. It treats of questions of the highest moment to all men, and proposes to reveal that for which the wisest of all ages have sought in vain—the secret of true happiness. These very letters that pass under my eye are the same as those traced by the finger of God on the tablets of stone amid the thunders and lightnings of Mount Sinai. The language in which the New Testament was written, is the same in which Solon, Plato and Demosthenes wrote and spoke.

This book has survived the revolutions and changes of three thousand years. It has seen Nineveh, Babylon, Memphis, Thebes, Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, Rome, Athens, and a thousand other cities, rise, flourish and fall. It has lived amid wars the most bloody, amid desolations the most complete, amid tyranny the most grinding, amid darkness the most profound, amid superstitions the most degrading, amid idolatry the most repulsive, amid blasphemy the most heaven-daring, and has been against all these the great witness of God. This book has outlived all the efforts made to shake the faith of man in its revelations and to banish it from the world. Celsus, Porphyry, Julian and a host of others, fiercely attacked it in the first ages of the Church, but it still lived; Hume, Hobbes, Voltaire, Paine, and many others of the rabble rout of infidelity, in modern times, but it still lives, while its enemies sleep in dishonored graves.

This book has laid hold of all classes.—The warrior has carried it next his heart in the storm of battle, and often has the bullet aimed at his life buried itself in the leaves of his Bible. It has been laid upon the throne of the monarch as his safest guide book in the administration of justice. It has been exalted by the priest in the cathedral, amid solemn chants and penitential confessions of sin. It has been sought by the world-sick for its healing balm; by the hermit in his cell for its consolations; by the poor man for its promise of more than earthly riches; by the homeless wanderer for its promises of a "home in heaven;" by the guilty for its assurance of pardon; by the living for its guiding principles of truth; by the dying for its password into the "heavenly places."

This book has been given to the world in all its babbling tongues. In more than two hundred languages and dialects it is read by a sinful race. It has long been unchained from the high altars of grey old temples, and sent out to all the tribes, nations, and people of the world, and yet it cannot be supplied fast enough, though a Bible is printed every minute in the day.

This book has marched at the head of civilization in all ages. It went with the Jews into Palestine; it invaded Greece, Rome, and all the States of the ancient world under the preaching of the first heralds of the truth.—Its principles have been at the base of all revolutions that have pushed forward the human race. It was so in Germany, England, France and Scotland, and in our own country.

The Pilgrims fled to American wilds that they might enjoy the blessings of Bible truth and Bible teachings unmolested and unoppressed by the laws of tyrants. It was devoutly recognized as a book especially needful for a people struggling for freedom by the fathers of our Republic. In the darkest and stormiest hour of the Revolution, when money could hardly be found to pay the starving, naked, and bleeding soldiers of liberty, Congress in 1777 appointed a committee to confer with a printer, with the view of striking off thirty thousand Bibles at the expense of the Congress; but it being difficult to obtain paper and type, the Committee of Commerce were ordered to import twenty thousand from Holland, Scotland and elsewhere. They gave as the reason that its use is so universal and its importance so great.

In 1780 Congress appointed a committee to attend to printing an edition of the Bible in Philadelphia, and voted that they highly approved the pious and laudable undertaking as subservient to the interests of religion, and recommended this edition of the Bible to the people of the United States. In eight successive years Congress voted and kept sixteen national feasts and thanksgivings. On the committee which reported these bills were such men as General Livingston, of New York, R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, Elias Boudinot, and James Madison. Some of these signed the Declaration of Independence, and most of them were engaged in procuring the Constitution, and knew its true spirit.

Thus was the Bible honored by these apostles of freedom. When these children, who enjoy the fruits of their labors, shall cease to cherish it as the palladium of civil and religious liberty, that moment will the nation begin its downward march to ruin.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Right of Secession.

The Southern Disunionist journals are laying great stress on their assumed right to secede. They are very fond of asserting that this is only a partnership of States from which any one member may secede at will.

They forget apparently that this very question was raised and decided before the adoption of the Constitution. New York was unwilling to accept that instrument and join the Union which it created, unless she could terminate her connection with it at pleasure. Her proposal was to join it for five or six years, with the right to withdraw if she desired. Alexander Hamilton was inclined to favor the compromise, and wrote to Madison in regard to it from Poughkeepsie, July, 1788, in these terms:

"You will understand that *the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to secede* in case our amendments have not been decided upon in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratification, I do not fear further consequences. Congress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments, to render the structure of the Government more secure. This will satisfy the more considerate and honest opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party.

Yours affectionately,

A. HAMILTON.

And here is Madison's reply:

NEW YORK, Sunday evening.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of yesterday is this instant at hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is a conditional ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; this principle would not in such case be preserved. *The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and* FOREVER. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. *The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned—worse than rejection.*

Yours, &c.,

JAMES MADISON.

New York finally abandoned her claim, and "adopted the Constitution *in toto*, and FOREVER." And so did all the other States. No one of them has any right to secede,—or to withdraw from the obligations and responsibilities of the Union. In the language of Judge Spencer Roane, President of the Electoral College of Virginia in 1808, "it is *treason* to secede."

Anecdote of the late Col. Preston.

Many of our readers remember the stately presence, the dignified bearing and imposing manner of Col. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina. It was when all these qualities were in their prime, and Preston represented his State in the Senate of the United States, that business or pleasure called him to the West, and to take passage down the Mississippi river.—In those 'flush times' the steamers swarmed with hoosiers, greenhorns and gamblers, the latter politely designated 'sporting gentlemen,' the term 'blackleg' or gambler' entailing on the speaker a pistol shot or a wipe from a bowie knife.

The boat was on the eve of departure, and our Senator, standing on the deck, and holding a small mahogany box, was observing with great interest and pleasure the busy scene on the wharf, when an individual, luxuriating in a rather ornate style of dress, approached him, and in subdued tones demanded:

'I say, old feller, when are you going to commence?'

'Commence what, sir?' asked the astonished Senator.

'Pshaw! none of that gammon with me!—The fact is, a few of us boys on board want a little fun, and we won't pile it on too strong for you; so come and open at once.'

'Really, sir,' said Preston, 'I am totally at a loss to guess your meaning; open what?'

'Open what? Why, the bank, of course.—Maybe you think our pile isn't large enough to make it an object. But we're not so poor as all that, anyhow.'

The Senator meditated gloomily, but all was dark to him; he was plunged in a sea of doubt and he had never met any problem, not even a political one, so hard to solve.

'Perhaps,' broke in his pertinacious friend again, after considerable pause, 'perhaps you will say directly that you are not a sporting man?'

'I certainly am nothing of the kind, sir,' rejoined Preston, rather angrily, 'and I can't imagine what put the idea into your head.'

'Not a sporting man! Whew-w! I never heard of such a piece of impudence! Well, if you're not a sporting man, will you please to tell me why you carry the tools about with you?' and he pointed to the mahogany box which he still carried.

A light broke on Preston's mind. 'The mahogany box!' he cried. 'Ah, yes! ha, ha! Very natural mistake, indeed, my good sir, very natural indeed. Well, I will show you the contents.' And laughing heartily, he opened the box in question, which was, in fact, his dressing case, and displayed the usual parade of brushes, combs, razors, soap, etc., which usually fill that article of traveling comfort.

Our friend looked at the case, then at Preston again. Then he heaved a long sigh, and then he pondered.

'Well,' he broke out at length, 'I did take you to be a sporting gentlemen—I did, but now I see you are a barber, and if I'd known it, hang me if I'd a spoke to you! and so saying, he vamosed.

Fancy the feelings of our honorable Senator as he assumed these various characters in the eyes of an anxious stranger.

The Little Quakeress who was Desperately in Love.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other as young people do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker—the young man was respectable.—The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," when she pretended never to see him, and she pined and wasted away. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears, which woman oftner reach in imagination than reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on that damask cheek, however, but when the father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his daughter dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a widow's pride would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breathing out—

"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases."

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat, plain bonnet on her head and walked directly to the house of her intended, as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner.

Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected and so unusual an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly.—She walked directly up to him and took both his hands into her's.

"John," said she, "father says I may have thee."

And John got directly up from the dinner table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

We once knew a fellow who fancied he was a jackass. The beauty of it was, he wasn't much mistaken.

Talleyrand and Arnold.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the Revolution. Pursued by the bloodhounds of the reign of terror, stripped of every wreck of property, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was a begger and a wanderer to a strange land to earn his daily bread by labor.

Is there an American stopping at your house, he asked the landlord of the hotel, I am going across the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in America.

The landlord hesitated a moment and then replied:

There is a gentleman upstairs, but it is more than I can tell whether he is from America or England.

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who, in his life, was bishop, prince and minister—ascended the stairs; a miserable suppliant stood before the stranger's door, knocked and was admitted.

In a far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed upon his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, upon Talleyrand's face, with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline, the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form, vigorous even with the snows of fifty, was clad in a dark but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced—stated that he was a fugitive—and the impression that the gentleman before him was an American, solicited his kind feelings and offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World without friend or shelter. Give me then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner—a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to your friends? A gentleman like you has doubtless many friends.

The strange gentleman arose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated to the door of the next chamber, his eyes still looking from beneath his darkened brow.

I am the only man of the new world who can raise his hand to God and say: I have not a friend—not one—in all America.

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of look which accompanied these words.

Who are you? he cried, as the strange man retreated into the next room—your name?

My name, he replied, with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in the convulsive expression, my name is Benedict Arnold.

He was gone. Talleyrand sank into the chair, gasping the words:

'Arnold the traitor.'

Thus he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the murderer's mark upon his brow.

How Sal "disgraced the Family."

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone, log hut, on the prairies, near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house. It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken shelf article or two. The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful-looking head supported by the palm of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

'Well,' he said, 'you seem to be in an awful trouble here, what's up?'

'Oh, we are almost crazed, neighbor,' said the woman; 'and we ain't got no patience to see folks, now.'

'That's all right,' said the visitor, not much taken aback by his polite rebuff; 'but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?'

'Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal's gone off and left us,' said the man, in tones of despair.

'Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?' remarked the new arrival.

'Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us,' remarked the afflicted father.

'Yes, neighbor and—not as I should say it, as is her mother—but there warn't a poorer gal in the West than our Sal. She's gone and brought ruin on us and on her own head, now,' followed the stricken mother.

'Who has she gone with?' asked the visitor.

'Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he has got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then, look! what a home and what a life she has deserted; she was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country,' said the father.

'Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink or wear, now!' groaned the old woman.

'And who is the feller that has taken her into such misery?'

'Why, *she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor*, as lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are to earn a living!'

A little boy being asked "What is the chief end of man?" answered,

"The end what's got the head on."

A Commercial View of Secession.

We may as well have a word about secession as about any other improbability, so long as people make it a topic of talk. Without touching the political aspects of the case in this financial column, three or four plain matters, which, in a business point of view, will be likely to interfere somewhat seriously with the South Carolina frolic.

1. If South Carolina has a right to secede, any other State has a similar right, or any number of other States. Suppose, then, that of the present Thirty-Three in the Union, thirty-two should secede, leaving only one in the Republic. To whom would the creditors of the Government look to for the payment of the National Debt? And if that single State, for instance, were New Jersey, how much money would the creditors be likely ever to get?

2. If South Carolina secedes, she annuls the right of the National Government to send its mail bags through her postoffices. What will business men say to this, who wish to hint occasionally to their Southern customers, by friendly reminders through the mail, that certain notes for last spring's goods are falling due?

3. If South Carolina secedes she will cease to pay her custom-house duties. But if one State may claim this exemption every other may. What then becomes of the national revenue? The Government will end, and trade will end with it.

4. If South Carolina has a right to secede, she has a right to secede at one time as well as at another. So has any other State. Suppose, then, the Federal Government were to pay $150,000,000 for Cuba, and where to admit the Island as a State. The new State would have a right like South Carolina to secede at any time, and might secede the very next day after she was paid for, and thus cheat the Government, by a gambler's trick, out of $150,000,000.

5. If South Carolina secedes, she [illegible]ly carries with her the public works which stand upon her own soil. Now, what if, when the Pacific Railroad shall be built—costing the whole country uncounted sums of money—the States through whose borders it will run were to secede and carry out of the Union, as the handsome prize of their secession, the whole line of the railroad, thus robbing the rest of the nation of that which they gave to build it?

No; South Carolina has no right to secede. She will amuse herself awhile by waiving Palmetto flags, and by wearing disunion cockades, but she has not forgotten that Gen. Jackson once sent Winfield Scott to fire a gun from Fort Moultre, and that a single cannon ball stopped the Secession. We think the present Secession will not need even a blank cartridge to kill it.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE HEART.

Few people hold close communion with their own hearts. It is a terrible thing to question it continually—severely—and feel the truth of its replies, wrung out fraction by fraction till the questioner sees himself revealed and humbled at the revelation. There is far more of profound and far reaching knowledge than most men are willing to perceive in the exclamation of the Hebrew poet—'The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.' And yet men need not be thus deceived. It is because they dare not learn the truth—they fear to know themselves. I share in this fear.—Once or twice I have torn the mask away, and looked on the nakedness of the heart, but I shut my eyes and tried to cheat myself into the belief that there was no devil there. I will confess it now. It is not a difficult matter to know more of our neighbor than ourself for we do not fear to study him. We read him in an open book, and though we cannot pry closely into every page, we can peruse the table of contents and learn more than he would be willing to tell. I thank God for the restraining influence which he throws around men, for his monitions without and within to keep and cherish the spirit of good in the human heart, that it may not wholly die. But for these, how soon would the light of the inner temple go out in darkness, and a midnight of despair and horror wrap the soul.

FOR THE BOYS.—'How do you like arithmetic?' said Mr. Phelps to John Perkins, as he came home from school with his slate under his arm. 'Not very well.' 'How do you get along with it?' 'Well enough. Sam Brice does my sums for me.' 'Why don't you get him to eat your dinner for you?' 'I couldn't live without eating. I should not grow any if I did'nt eat.' 'Your mind won't grow any if you don't use it. It would be just as reasonable for you to get Sam to eat your dinner for you, as to ask him to do your studying for you."

A young lady, in reply to her father's question why she did not wear rings upon her fingers, said:

'Because, papa, they hurt me when anybody squeezes my hand.'

'What business have you to have your hand squeezed?'

'Certainly none, but still you know, papa, one would like to keep their hand in squeezable order.'

'My wife tells the truth three times a day,' remarked a jocose old fellow, at the same time casting a very mischievous glance at her.—'Before rising in the morning she says: 'Oh, dear, I must get up, but I don't want to.' After breakfast she adds, 'Well, I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to;' and she goes to bed, saying, 'There, I've been fussing all day, and haven't done anything.'"

The Future Lady of the White House.

Mrs. Lincoln is, perforce, a personage to whom just now the liveliest interest attaches. That she will adorn and grace even the exalted position to which she bids fair to succeed, none who have had the fortune to see her can doubt. She is yet apparently upon the advantageous side of forty, a face upon which dignity and sweetness are blended, and an air of cultivation and refinement to which familiarity with the courtly drawing-room of London or the aristocratic saloons of Paris, would hardly lend an added grace. She is admirably calculated to preside over our republican court. If one were permitted to describe her personal appearance as to meet half way the respectful curiosity which is generally felt upon the subject, the description would be that she is slightly above the medium stature, with brown eyes, clearly cut features, delicate, mobile, expressive; rather distinguished in appearence than beautiful, conveying to the mind generally an impression of self possession, stateliness and elegance. I distrust my own opinion upon subjects of the kind, but I concur in the belief prevalent hereabouts, that she will make as admirable a leader of the stately dames and lovely demoiselles of the national capital as the most fastidious social martinet could desire.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. World.*

AN AWFUL MUDDLE.—A correspondent of the Columbus (S. C) Times gives the following melancholy illustration of the uncertainty of the types. A young gentleman by the name of Conkey having been united by the holy bonds of wedlock, sent the marraige notice, with a verse of his own composition, to the printer for publication, as follows:

"MARRIED—At Gosham, July 28, A. Conkey, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphemia Wiggins, both of Gosham.

"Love is the union of two hearts
That beat in softest melody;
Time, with its ravages imparts
No bitter fusion to its ecstasy."

Mr. Conkey looked with much anxiety for the issue of the Gosham Sentinel, in order to see his name in print. The compositor into whose charge the notice was placed happened to be on a spree at the time, and made some wonderful blunders in setting it up—thus:

"MARRIED—At Gotham, July 38, A. Donkey, Esq., Eternally at Law, to Mr. Euphennie Piggins, both of Goosedam.

"Jove is an onion of two heads
That belts in sofest melody;
Rime, with its savages, imparts
No better feed to an extra dray."

Phancey Mr. Alexander Conkey's pheliox!

LET THE CHILDREN SLEEP.—We earnestly advise that all who think a great deal, who have to work hard, to take all the sleep they can get without medical means. We caution parents, particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings—let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be early, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late, and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child the brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain. Let parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures, or in any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed.

Let us banish business and every worldly care at bedtime, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and all the world.

It turns out that the reported disturbances in Kansas were entirely unfounded, or at least grossly exaggerated. Capt. Montgommery committed no offence against the Government, neither injured the lives or property of any pro-slavery man. The stories were set afloat by designing Locofoco pro-slavery tricksters, who had some object to accomplish thereby.—Such stories are so utterly base that none but Locofocos could be guilty of perpetrating them.

HON. GEO. MIFFLIN DALLAS.—"Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? Frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly our own! Our Union is not a blessing; it is a political necessity. We cannot exist without. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and conterminous strife, our independence would be an unreal mockery, our very memories would turn to bitterness."—*Mr. Dallas in defence of the Constitution.*

A few days since a stranger called on Mr. Lincoln, from Missouri, professing to be his cousin. Probably having been posted by some bogus campaign "Life," he tried to call to the remembrance of the President, elect the fact that he (the cousin) was "present at his wedding in Lexington, Ky." But I was married in Springfield," said Old Abe. Since then that cousin may be put in the list of "not heard from."

Trusting to luck is trusting to time, and time is the most unreliable of all things with its fruits.

The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work, the sweetness of life, poetry; and the water of life, faith.

Our wants expand with our means of gratifying them, but seldom contract with those means

Be true to yourself, and you will command the respect of others.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 21, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

James Buchanan has recommended Friday, the 4th of January, 1861, to be set apart as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout the United States. He says: "Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come."—We hope our people, as well as the people of the whole land will keep the day, as recommended by the President. But is he sincere? He it is, that has brought us to this fearful condition. If he be sincere in his attachment to "our Constitution and our Union," why keep a set of disunion traitors in his Cabinet?—Why have them all around him as his confidants? Why not reinforce the brave Maj. Anderson at Fort Moultrie, and, like Jackson, thus avoid bloodshed? We hope the prayers of all religious men, and women, too, on that day will go up for the perpetuity of this Republic, and for the President, also, for it is very evident by his conduct for the last four years, that he needs them sadly.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. LEWIS CASS has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of State, in consequence of Buchanan refusing to comply with the request of the brave Maj. Anderson, the Commandant of Fort Moultrie, for reinforcements. We are glad of this. Although we have differed, and still differ with Gen. Cass on political matters, yet we always believed him to be a patriot, and a gallant soldier, and it is a fitting time for him to close a long and eventful career, by an act of patriotism like this, in leaving a Cabinet and President who appear bent on the destruction of this glorious Union, the best ever established by man. It is said J. S. Black has been promoted to the State department, and E. M. Stanton, formerly of Pittsburg, has been appointed Attorney General in place of Black. Black and Stanton agree with Buchanan in the latter's treasonable policy. If they succeed in their hellish design of overthrowing this glorious Union, what a humiliating fact to record in history, that the good old patriotic and conservative State of Pennsylvania nestled the traitors who consummated the act.

HEAVY HOGS.—Mr. Alex. Henderson, killed two hogs, the one weighed 498, and the other 438 pounds—making the two 936 pounds. Mr. J. M. Shoemaker killed two, the one weighing 430, the other 296 pounds. Mr. Philip Sansom killed one weighing 510 pounds. Mr. Wm. Shafer killed two, one weighing 400½, the other 328 pounds. Mr. Isaac Mengel killed three averaging about 300 pounds apiece. Dr. B. F. Harry killed three weighing 874 pounds. Mr. Simon Ling killed two, one weighing 395, the other 340 pounds. Mr. Alex. Defibaugh killed one weighing, 429½ pounds. Maj. A. J. Sansom killed two weighing 727 pounds. Mr. V. Brengel killed two each weighing 300 lbs. Mr. Jacob Smith killed one weighing 312 lbs. We purchased one from Mr. Asa Silver, weighing 312 lbs, and killed one weighing 272½ lbs. Jehu Bostin, near town, killed one weighing 483 lbs. These hogs are hard to beat.

HOWELL COBB.—On the 8th inst., Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote a letter to the President, resigning his seat in the Cabinet. His reasons for resigning is the action of his State in regard to secession. Mr. Cobb has been openly plotting treason against the Constitution he had sworn to support, ever since he has been in office, and yet the craven old dotard, Buchanan, has not opposed his conspiracies, nor turned him out of office. He leaves now, at a time, that, by his treason and bad management of the affairs of the Treasury department, it is in a worse condition than it has been since the foundation of the Government. Hon. Philip Frank Thomas, of Md, has been appointed as his successor.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. Declaimer, C. N. Hickok; Essayist, J. G. Fisher. Question for discussion: "Was the career of Oliver Cromwell beneficial to England?" Affirmative, O. H. Gaither; Negative, J. Compher. The public are invited to attend.

We had no turkey on Thanksgiving Day.—Hope some one or other of our friends will present us one for Christman or New Year. Don't all speak at once.

Get the Best Detector.

Petersons' Counterfeit Detector and Bank note list for December has been received by us and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Brokers, and it is the best and most reliable Detector of Counterfeits and Altered Notes published in this country. The number issued this day fully describes Fifty New Counterfeits, and contains full descriptions of all bogus bank notes that are being altered to suit verious banks all over the country, and which are being daily put into extensive circulation. It also contains several other pages of very valuable information of everything pertaining to bank notes. It has been considerably enlarged, having now forty-eight pages, and contains fac-similes of three bogus bank plates and the coat of arms of all the United States. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most complete, reliable and best publication of the kind in the United States, as it is not used to subserve the interests of any banking house, as most of the so called Detectors are. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the whole country, and we would advise all persons who handle paper money to send One Dollar in a letter, for a year's subscription, to the publishers, and thus subscribe for the monthly issue of it at once; or Two Dollars for the semi-monthly issue. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut St., Phila., to whom all letters should be addressed.

The Union Committee.

The grand Select Committee of one Member from each State, raised by the United States House of Representatives to consider the State of the Union and report measures looking to its perpetuation and future peace, appointed by Speaker Pennington, consists of

THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio, (Chairman.)

John S. Milson, Va.	C. Francis Adams, Mass.
Warren Winslow, N. C.	James Humphrey, N. Y.
Pem. W. Boyce, S. C.	James H. Campbell, Pa.
H. E. Love, Ga.	Orris S. Ferry, Conn.
H. Winter Davis, Md.	Christ. Robison, R. I.
J. G. Whitely, Del.	Mason W. Tappan, N. H.
W. L. N. Stratton, N. J.	Francis S. Bristow, Ky.
John S. Morrill, Vt.	T. A. R. Nelsen, Tenn.
Wm. M. Dunn, Ind.	Miles Taylor, La.
Reuben Davis, Miss.	Wm. Kellogg, Ill.
George Houston, Ala.	Freeman M. Morse, Me.
John S. Phelps, Mo.	Albert Rust, Ark.
Wm. A. Howard, Mich.	G. S. Hawkins, Fla.
A. J. Hamilton, Texas.	C. C. Washburn, Wis.
Samuel R. Curtis, Iowa.	John O. Burch, Cal.
William Windom, Minn.	Lansing Stout, Oregon.

Sixteen are Republicans, 17 otherwise.—The Speaker evidently endeavored to select the more moderate members of each party, so as to give conciliation a fair chance, in accordance with the vote of the House. The fire-eaters, however express great dissatisfaction with the Committee, and Hawkins, of Florida, asked to be excused from serving, because he believed that the time for compromise has passed forever. They do not want to agree to it, or give Lincoln a fair trial.

The last Gazette has a number of articles in relation to the Union meetings of last week. It insinuates that the first meeting was gotten up by the Republicans, which is not true.—Democrats got it up, and a Democrat brought the bills to our office to be printed. Malice and falsehood characterize the Gazette's comments on the course the Republicans were compelled to pursue. That paper refuses to publish the proceedings of the Republican Union meeting, but promises in this week's paper to "ventilate." We hope the editor in relieving himself of a superabundance of gas will escape the catastrophe of the frog in Æsop.

Speaker of the Senate.

We have heard the name of Hon. R M. PALMER of Schuylkill County, mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer is an able and accomplished gentleman, and would make an excellent Speaker. We hope to record his election.

Hon. L. W. HALL of Blair County, has the qualities which would make him an excellent presiding officer. He is one of our most talented and rising young politicians, and the Senate would do well to make him Speaker at its close.

Distant Subscribers.

We have sent their accounts to most of our distant subscribers. If they are not paid by the 1st January, we will try to collect them through an Attorney. We place no more subscribers on our list outside of the County, unless paid in advance.

Hon. F. W. Pickens, late Minister to Russia, was elected by the Legislature, on the 7th ballot, Governor of South Carolina, the other day. He is of the more moderate class of politicians, although a secessionist, and was opposed by Rhett, who was the third in the race.

The editor of the Centre *Democrat* will consider our old file as touched. We would be very happy to make his acquaintance. The *Democrat* is a sound paper, and conducted with ability.

Bloody Run was incorporated into a Borough at the last Court. We believe the citizens of the Borough will still vote with West Providence Township.

CHRISTMAS.

The places of business in Bedford will be closed on Christmas, as usual. This is right; no one ought to do business on that day.

Hon. Edward McPherson will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1859.

A merry Christmas, patrons.

Don't Take Them.

The notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are quoted no sale in Philadelphia.—They have all gone under in the financial crisis which is now sweeping over the country:

Bank of Commerce, Erie.
Bank of Crawford, Meadville.
Bank of Lawrence Co., New Castle.
Bank of New Castle.
Erie City Bank, Erie.
McKean Co. Bank, Smithport.
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport.
North Western Bank, Warren.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.

The Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, gives notice that the notes of the Shamokin Bank will no longer be redeemed at its counter.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—This treasonable body met in Columbia on Monday the 17th inst., and organized by the election of Gen. Jamison as President. In consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox, in an epidemic form, the Convention adjorned to meet in Charleston on the next day. The feeling appeared to be unanimous in favor of secession, and it is very probable, that the first act after meeting in Charleston, was to pass a resolution in favor of secession. The next act in the drama will be the attempt at taking the forts in the harbor.

THE MESSAGE.

Let us devoutedly thank God that, for the ensuing four years at least, the People of the U. S. are relieved from the annual visitation of a long Presidential lecture wherein Reason is insulted, Humanity outraged, History travestied and Common Sense defied, in the interest of Human Slavery and for the gratification of its upholders. Whatever evils the future may have in store for us, this one, at least, is for a season intermitted if not forever put away.

The man who in this day talks of the opponents of Slavery as blind, besotted fanatics, and represents the current agitation as utterly unprovoked and gratuitous, is simply dishonest. Mr. Buchanan knows better. He knows that the means whereby Texas was thrust into our Union were eminently calculated to arouse any latent Anti-Slavery conviction that slumbered in the breast of our non-slaveholding citizens. He knows that, when the War on Mexico was made to result in the transfer of vast and thinly peopled regions from that Republic to our Union, it was inevitable either that Slavery should be excluded from those Territories, or that the People of the United States as a whole, and not those of the South exclusively, should take upon their souls the responsibility of extending "the peculiar institution" over a region half as large as Europe—far larger than the United States east of the Mississippi. Mr. Buchanan himself expressly affirms, and quotes the Supreme Court as his authority, that every foot of Federal territory is necessarily slaveholding territory—that is, territory subject to the law of Slavery—from the moment that it passes under the sway of our Union. He knows that the Kansas Nebraska bill was expressly and avowedly introduced to remove legal obstacles to the diffusion of Slavery, and that the bill owed all its importance and general interest to that fact. How is it possible, then, for a publicist, with the eyes of the world full upon him, to say that "The long continued and intemperate interference of Northern people with the question of Slavery IN THE SOUTHERN STATES has at length produced its natural effects?" Is the President's brow brass that it should not crimson with the consciousness that the whole world will know this to be a lie? Does he not know right well that the children in our public schools will point the finger of shame at the author of such assertions, who lingers on the brink of the grave to libel and traduce the most intelligent and conscientious portion of the people about to be relieved from the incubus of his rule?

That this man should go back a quarter of a century and rake up from the very kennels of oblivion so foolish an untruth as that "In 1835, pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves," can excite no additional wonder; still, the falsehood is a most insane one. Who "circulated" such appeals and handbills? If this thing was done "extensively," many must have been caught at it. If these "pictorial handbills" represented imaginary outrages and cruelties inflicted on slaves, who could so readily detect the misrepresentations as the slaves themselves? If they truly depicted scenes with which slaves were familiar, how should they be excited by pictorial representations any more than by the actual occurrence thus depicated? Why is it that falsehood must always be exposing itself by absurdities?

Mr. Buchanan asserts that it would be "easy for the American people to settle the Slavery question for ever," and this simply by letting the Slave States alone, and permitting them to 'manage their domestic institutions in their own way.' Yet in this very Message he proposes to force Slavery down the throats of the Northern people, and compel them to take upon their consciences the responsibility of justifying, protecting, and extending it, by five or six distinct and important acts—as follows:

1. By amending the Federal Constitution so as to embody in it 'an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists OR MAY HEREAFTER EXIST.'

2. By further amending the Constitution so as to affirm therein the 'duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.'

3. By purchasing Cuba from Spain at the cost of all the States, with the moral certainty that the slave-holding interest in the Union would thus be strengthened by ten or twelve additional Members of Congress and as many Electoral Votes for President.

4. By paying certain Cuban slave-traders the value fixed by them on the Amistad negroes, taken as slaves from Africa to Cuba in clear violation of laws of Nations and of Spain, who liberated themselves as all laws give them a perfect right to do, and were landed on our shores, whence they were sent back to Africa, after our Courts had decided that they could not be legally given up to the Cuban pirates who claimed them.

These measures of Pro-Slavery aggression are pressed upon Congress by this same Buchanan, who tells us in the same breath that all that is asked of us is that we let Slavery in the States alone, and mind our own business, and that this will put an end to Slavery agitation! But we waste words on such audacity of imposture.

What the President says of the alleged Right of Secession, and the inexpediency if not impossibility of Coercion, is in the main forcibly and well said. We commend it to general attention.

Our Foreign Relations, save with Mexico, would seem to be in a satisfactory state; and it is to be hoped that the reestablishment of the Liberals at the City of Mexico—now apparently imminent—will restore a good understanding in that quarter. But he wastes his breath in urging the Senate to confirm the McLane Treaty. We have work enough at home, without undertaking to guarantee independence and good government to Mexico.

Why is there no allusion to Peru, with which country we would seem to be on the brink of war? Our Minister has formally withdrawn from Peru; the Peruvian Charge has been sent away from Washington; the relations of the two Governments could hardly be worse in the absence of a formal declaration of war; yet no allusion is made to Peru in the Massage! Probably a special communication will be made to Congress at an early day.

It is melancholy, at this day, to see good space wasted on a serious attempt to justify the Lecompton Iniquity, or at least the President's part in it. The pretence that that swindle was 'recognized' by the Republicans, because a part of them were induced to vote against the Slavery article submitted for separate approval or rejection, is too monstrous.—But no matter. There is no danger that any body will, at this day, be won over to Lecomptonism; and the President might as well have lavished his sophistry in a eulogy on Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold. There are some things pretty generally understood, and 'Lecompton' is one of them.

To all, or nearly all, that the President says with regard to the Tariff, we render a hearty Amen. We would only add, Let there be no more borrowing, but prompt and efficient provision for paying. The Annual Expenditures have been handsomely diminished of late, though we fear that the public service has suffered in consequence. To reduce expenditures is well; but to reduce them by stopping public works of manifest utility and necessity, is not so well. Let us have economy without starving the public service, and a working balance in the Treasury without further loans.

We thank the President for his good word for the famishing in Kansas. If he will no longer impede the passage of the Homestead bill, that measure will afford them a very general and sensible relief.

It may be well to have all Members of Congress elected on one day; if so, we suggest that the day fixed for the Presidential Election is the proper one. To reject that, and require a special election for Congressmen in the depth of Winter, would hardly be justifiable.

On the whole, though there is but a small portion of the Message as printed that we can approve, we heartily thank the President for the four columns that, on revision, he omitted. The omission of another like amount would have rendered it quite a respectable document. We thank him, moreover, for the similar Messages that he will refrain from writing throughout the years to come. And, though we cannot commend the moral insensibility which renders him unable to see why any good citizen should detest slave hunting in Free States, we can heartily congratulate him on the fact that he is soon to be relieved from the cares of State and we assure him that in such relief the great body of the people will heartily sympathize.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is morally certain that the seven Presidential Electors chosen on the Pacific slope have voted, with one hundred and seventy-three of those chosen this side of the Rocky Mountains, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The general result may be succinctly summed up as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin.		*Breckinridge and Lane.*	
California,	4	Alabama,	9
Connecticut,	6	Arkansas,	4
Illinois,	11	Delaware,	3
Indiana,	13	Florida,	3
Iowa,	4	Georgia,	10
Maine,	8	Louisiana,	6
Massachusetts,	13	Maryland,	8
Michigan,	6	Mississippi,	7
Minnesota,	4	North Carolina,	10
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	8
New Jersey,	4	Texas,	4
New York,	35		
Oregon,	3	Total,	72
Pennsylvania,	27	*Bell and Everett.*	
Rhode Island,	4	Kentucky,	12
Vermont,	5	Tennessee,	12
Wisconsin,	5	Virginia,	15
Total,	180	Total,	39
		Douglas and Johnson.	
		New Jersey,	3
		Missouri,	9
		Total,	12

RECAPITULATION

For Lincoln and Hamlin,	180
For Breckinridge and Lane,	72
For Bell and Everett,	39
For Douglas,	12
Whole Electoral vote,	303
Lincoln's majority over all,	57

The whole vote of the five 'Secession' States is about as follows:

South Carolina,	50,000
Florida,	10,000
Mississippi,	60,000
Georgia,	90,000
Alabama,	80,000
Total,	290,000

Pennsylvania has just polled 479,387 which is as much as all put together, and 186,000 besides. They talk of dissolving the Union, indeed!

The President's Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men.—All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest councils of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts the false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

Major Anderson.

This gallant officer, a Kentuckian, as we are informed, and a graduate at West Point, is, as most of our readers know, in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor. The fact that he has applied to the President for reinforcements has been hitherto kept secret or denied. We now learn from several sources that he has actually so applied, that it has been the subject of excited Cabinet debates, that the reinforcements have been refused, that Gen. Cass earnestly advocated the reinforcements and that on the refusal to grant them, he has resigned his place in the Cabinet.

We cannot find language sufficiently strong to reprobate the heartlessness and pusillanimity of this treatment of a gallant officer. The issue here is short. Is Major Anderson acting in the line of his duty or is he not? If he is, should he with his gallant little band of sixty-five men to be left to the mercy of any mob in South Carolina, to be cut to pieces for doing his duty to his country? If he is not in the line of his duty, why is he not withdrawn altogether from Fort Moultrie?

We can readily understand the feelings of Gen. Cass. They do him much honor. He is an old soldier. He understands that an officer must hold the position entrusted to him. He understands equally the duty of the Government to give suitable support to its officers.—We learn, that the ladies and children have all been sent away from Fort Moultrie. Major Anderson has also taken in provisions for six months.

The New York *Tribune* has, strange to say, a correspondent at Charleston. He declares that the fort will not be surrendered. The Charleston *Courier* says: "Just so soon as more troops are sent to the forts in Charleston, that moment will the sword be drawn; South Carolinians will consider the movement a *casus belli*, and we are informed from the most reliable sources, will prevent the landing of such reinforcements."

The New York *Times* declares that it states on good authority, that Gen. Scott, a month since, urged these reinforcements. We have always supposed that the old Chief was too good a soldier to allow such a post to be so exposed, and too noble a man to place a gallant officer in such a position. But what can we expect of Mr. Buchanan.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 5th inst.—Gov. Pollock was elected President of the College, and Messrs. W. W. Hays of Harrisburg, and John Hall of Washinton county, were appointed Secretaries. E. Reed Meyer was elected as a substitute for Mr. Mercur, who was detained at home by indisposition.—The Electors then proceeded to ballot, and the Tellers reported that twenty-seven votes had been cast for Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice President of the United States.

David Taggart was appointed Messenger, to carry the Electoral vote to the President of the Senate, at Washington, and Henry Bumm, to be the bearer to the Judge of the District Court at Philadelphia. The college then closed up the business of the meeting and adjourned *sine die.*

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the "city of brotherly love," December 10th, 1860. It was

Resolved, That come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victoms of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns give us the following total population, dwellings, and deaths during, the last ten years in this State.

	Popula'n.	Dwell's,	Deaths.
Eastern Dist.,	1,559,553	267,840	16,172
Western "	1,354,888	247,007	12,465
Total	2,913,441	514,847	28,637

VIRGINIA.—The footings of the official returns of the votes for President in the State of Virginia, exclusive of the information which caused a division of the electoral college, are as follows:

Mr. Bell,	74,681
Mr. Breckinridge,	74,323
Mr. Douglas,	16,375
Mr. Lincoln,	1,929

The six Breckinridge electors declared by the Governor's proclamation to be elected, have declined upon the ground that although nominally chosen, they were not really so, their apparent majority being the result of the blunders of the returning officers. The nine Bell electors, then choose their six colleagues to all the vacancies, and so gave the electoral vote of the State to Bell.

A SAMPLE OF ARKANSAS ELOQUENCE.—"The Court will please to observe," said an Arkansas lawyer, "that the gentleman from the East has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Romulus, socked with old Socrates, ripped with old Euripides, and cantered with old Canthrides! but what—your Honor—what does he know about the laws of old Arkansaw?"

Oliver P. Morton, the newly-elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, has made a strong speech against Secession. He says the West will not allow it, for they must have access to the Ocean, (East, West and South) over the territory of one government, and not of two or a dozen.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Dec. 7. No. 562 Broadway, New York

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

Foul corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

but purges the entire system of all impure matter, invigorates the body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of good health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country.—Nov. 23-4t.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of Oct., by Rev. D. Stufft, Mr. William Kellerman to Miss Henrietta Miller, both of Londonderry tp.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. John C. Ritchey to Miss Melissa Ann Jamison, both of Snake Spring tp.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. George Fockler to Miss Ann Hays, both of Bedford Forge.

DIED.

At Bloody Run, on the 7th inst., Miss Susan Steckman, aged 42 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common english per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY next, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: a tract of land situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing 76 acres and 20 perches, of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harcleroad's heirs, and others, and known as the "Scott Farm."

The improvements are a two story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence; balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZELL,
WILLIAM HARTZELL.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

WANTED!
$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeable to our *terms* of *sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 21, 1860.–2m OSTER & CARN.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TUNSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe Township, aforesaid, adjoining lot of Isaac Grove on the north, Nicholas Border on the South, Maine Street on the east, and an Alley on the west, being so thereof seized, died, intestate, and without issue, that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal, William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton County, Pa., Jane intermarried, with James Barton of Fulton County, Pa., Harrison residence not known, Mary Ann, intermarried with Alphey Conner, residing in Morrow County, Ohio and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two Minors under fourteen years and a widow Rebecca Evans.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Taxable inhibitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry and South Woodberry, on Wednesday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East Providence, Snake Spring, Liberty, Monroe, Broadtop and Bedford, on Thursday the 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of West Providence, Napier, Juniata, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons, or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation, of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

J. BECKLEY.
WM. M. PEARSON,
JONATHAN FEICHTNER,
Commissioners.

Attest.
HENRY NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners office, Dec. 14, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of January, next,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half log dweling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds and Morgage.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD,
Dec. 14, 1860. Administrator's.

NOTICE OF INQISITION.

WHEREAS Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, died seized of the following Real Estate to wit, one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and allowance more or less, adjoining lands of J. Robinett, Artemas Bennett, Abraham Bennett, Basel Browning and others, about sixty acres cleared and under fence having thereon erected a story and a half frame house and kitchen adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children viz: Henry, James and Clarissa, the latter a minor and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises on Wednesday, the 9th day of January 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer either by note or book account are hereby notified that after the 24th of December 1860 the books &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Dec. 14, 1860.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, some time in October last, a white and red spotted Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Dec. 7, 1860.–c LEONARD BITNER.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

Settlement.

ALD persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note, or book account, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first day of January, 1861, all persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined my books shall be closed. GEO. BLYMIER.

I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tin ware, that I will sell very low for cash, or a short credit. Also a few 2d handed cook stoves that I will sell very low. G. B.

Dec. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, on book account or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 1st day of January, next, either by cash or note. All neglecting to do so, will find their accounts, in the hands of an officer for settlement without respect to persons.

Dec. 14, 1860. JOHN ARNOLD.

A BOOK
THAT EVERY
Farmer, Mechanic and Business Man Wants.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY
WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.
AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD F. JAMES,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms* which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Coverants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State, and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one.

Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Henry C. Reamer is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S.—Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, should be addressed to

H. C. REAMER,
Bedford Pa.

Dec. 7, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of said Court, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, next, THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of a TRACT OF LAND situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containg 216 acres, 102 perches; composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duyall, Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others. This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working.

TERMS: Cash. Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day. JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 14, 1860.–d Trustee.

First and Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Book accounts, for Flour, Lumber, Store Goods, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 15th day of Dec. next, either by *cash* or note, at 30, 60 or 90 days; or for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, for which the highest price will allowed in exchange for their accounts.

All persons neglecting this Notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

JOHN ALSIP.

Nov. 16, 1860.–d

NOTICE.

ALL interested will please bear in mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement— by cash, produce or note,

JANUARY 1, 1861,

To those of our customers who have promptly settled with and paid us—we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who having given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no use for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment— as we want money and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 14, 1860.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 30, 1860.–d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS John Cessna, Esq., presented a petition setting forth that he is interested in the estate of Mrs. Jane Reiley, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, that said Jane Reiley, died in 1845, seized and possessed of the following real estate, viz: the eastern half of lot No., 188 in the general plan of Bedford, situate on Pitt Street and adjoining said street on the South, and lot No. 187, now Jonathan Horton's heirs on the east, that said intestate left a Husband, Christopher Reiley, who died in 1860, and issue six children or the decendants of six to wit, David Reiley, now dead, and whose interest belongs to petioner, Jane A. Reiley of Bedford, who also conveyed to petioner, Civilla, the wife of Jacob Stump, residing in Alleghany County, Md., Sarah the wife of James Kelly, residing in Allegheny County, Md., said James Kelly, being now dead, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Collins, the said John, now residing in the Territory of Nebraska, and the said Elizabeth, having died before her mother, leaving issue James Collins, now of Nebraska and Daniel Collins, of Pittsburg, and Ruth, wife of James Berry, now dead, said James now residing in the State of Indiana, that when James Collins, owned the one twelfth part of said lot, petioner, purchased same at Sheriff Sale, that Jane A. Reiley, conveyed to petioner, the one fourth part of the intcrest of her sister Ruth, after said Ruth's death, that John Collins has no interest in said property, for the reason that his wife died prior to her mother, that James Berry, has no interest thereon, for the reason that his wife died during the existence of the estate of Christopher Reiley, as tenant by the curtesy that the title to said half lot, is now vested in the following parties and in the following proportions, to wit: In James Collins one forty-eighth, Daniel Collins, five forty-eights, Mrs. Cevilla Stump, ten forty-eights, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, ten forty eights, and John Cessna, twenty-two forty-eights.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1860, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of *James S. Beckwith*, in Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., on

Thursday, the 3d day of Jan, next,

All the *REAL ESTATE* which he purchased as the property of John, Thomas, and Henry S. King, not heretofore sold by him, including the John McIlnay tract, containing 206 acres, in Hopewell Township

ALSO,

The Hannah Alberti tract, containing 374½ acres, situate in said township.

ALSO,

Part of the George F. Alberti tract, and part of the Maria Alberti tract, in said township.

ALSO,

Those parts of the John Boyd, William Davis, Isabella Davis, William Piper, John Hardin and James Wilson tracts lying and being on the Morrison's Cove side of the mountain.

ALSO,

The following Coal Lands in Broadtop township:
427 acres in the name of Mary Montgomery.
431 " " " John Montgomery.
71 " " " Mordecai Williams.

The above described lands will be sold in such parts as to suit purchasers, and Drafts of the whole, together with the subdivisions, will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms to suit purchasers and to be made known on day of sale.

JOHN CESSNA.

Dec. 7, 1860.–d

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said Township of Union, containing 228½ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log Barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Beikhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others. Also a tract of land on George's Creek, in the Township of St. Clair, adjoing lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alx. McGregor and others, containing 158½ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings; leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and sue nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penna., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull, of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE Bedford County Teachers' Institute, will hold its annual session in Bedford, to commence Wednesday, Dec. 26, at one o'clock, P. M., and to continue three days.

All "live" Teachers *will try* and all others *should try* to be present during the entire session. The hospitable citizens of Bedford will entertain so far as possible—all teachers who may attend during the Institute.

Teachers coming in during the forepart of the first day, will call on me, at Shuck's Store, where a committee will be in waiting to conduct them to the hospitable families by whom they will be entertained. GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
Dec. 7, 1860. County Superintendent.

P. S. Directors will please urge their Teachers to attend the Institute.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements —also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.

Nov. 23, 1860.–*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors, of the 1st Brigade, and 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 8th of January 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, also, the collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, for the year 1860, are notified to meet said board, at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonerations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1860. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT?
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
By buying your Goods of
OSTER & CARN,
Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.

Nov. 30, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted, on the estate of Archibald Findley, late of Napier Township, to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, cum testamento anexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously named by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

E. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the last will and testament of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–c*.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Admr's.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Enderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; J. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Fattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1.00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

THE INQUIRER
published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. F. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A,
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARTIN BOOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
HENRY TAYLOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.
BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED
Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1860.
PROSPECTUS.
THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.
I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.
II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.
III. MANUFACTURES, &C.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.
IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.
V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor:
TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY (52 " " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5, Five for $11.25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.
Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.
Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.
When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.
Payment always in advance. Address,
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,
Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College
FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.
NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.
Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 242 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.
DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.
DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.
Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.
☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Praid, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 8 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Relaxed and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Painful Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generality permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:
Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,
with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.
Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.
THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.
Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.
All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.
Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.
Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—6m. *Machinist.*

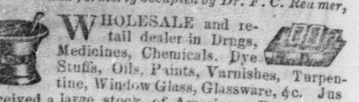
MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.
June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,


WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonw alth Insurance Company,
UNIC BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Derryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St, south side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, 1860.—3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.
THE